

The block diagram illustrates the architecture of a portable telephone system 100. The central component is the CONTROL UNIT 110. It is connected to a BASE BAND-PROCESSING UNIT 103 and a RADIO UNIT 102 (which includes an antenna 101) via a bidirectional path 110. The CONTROL UNIT 110 also interfaces with an INPUT UNIT 106 and a STOP-CONFIRMING UNIT 113 through path 113. A DISPLAY 107 is connected to the CONTROL UNIT 110 via path 107. For audio, a MICROPHONE 108 and a SPEAKER 109 are connected to the CONTROL UNIT 110 via path 114. The CONTROL UNIT 110 is further connected to a CPU 104 and MEMORY 105 via path 105. A POWER SUPPLY-CONTROL UNIT 112, which is connected to a BATTERY 111, manages power to the CONTROL UNIT 110 and the DISPLAY 107 via path 112. The STOP-CONFIRMING UNIT 113 also receives input from the BATTERY 111 via path 118. Other signal paths are indicated by dashed and dotted lines: path 115 from the CPU 104 to the CONTROL UNIT 110, path 116 from the CPU 104 to the POWER SUPPLY-CONTROL UNIT 112, path 117 from the POWER SUPPLY-CONTROL UNIT 112 to the BATTERY 111, and path 119 from the POWER SUPPLY-CONTROL UNIT 112 to the DISPLAY 107.

FIG. 2

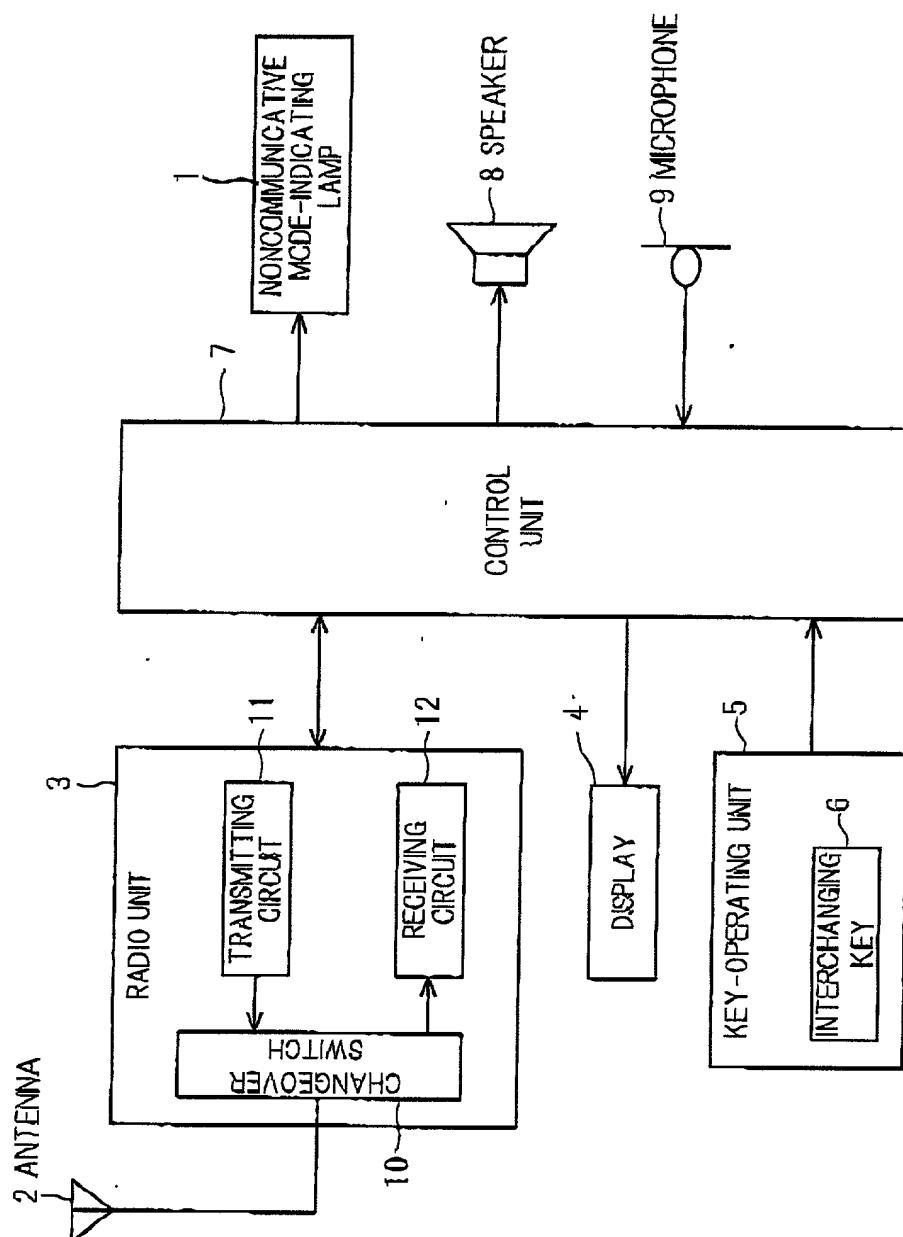
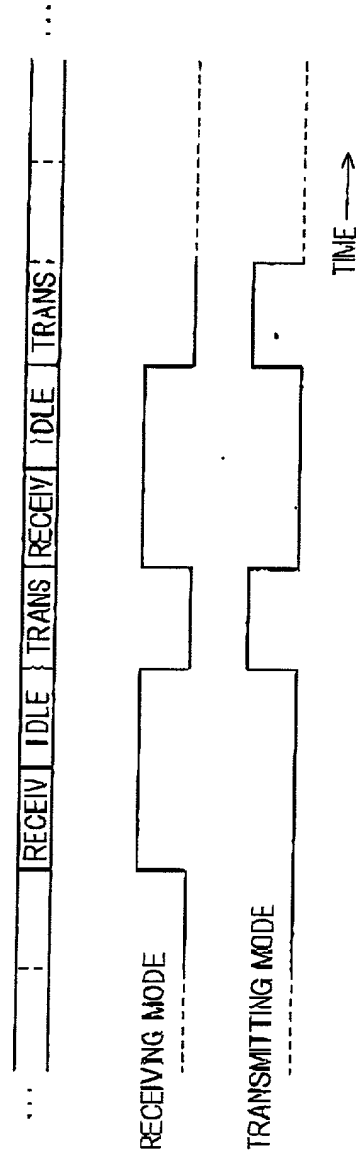


FIG. 3



RECEIVE : RECEIVING PERIOD
TRANS : TRANSMITTING PERIOD

FIG. 4

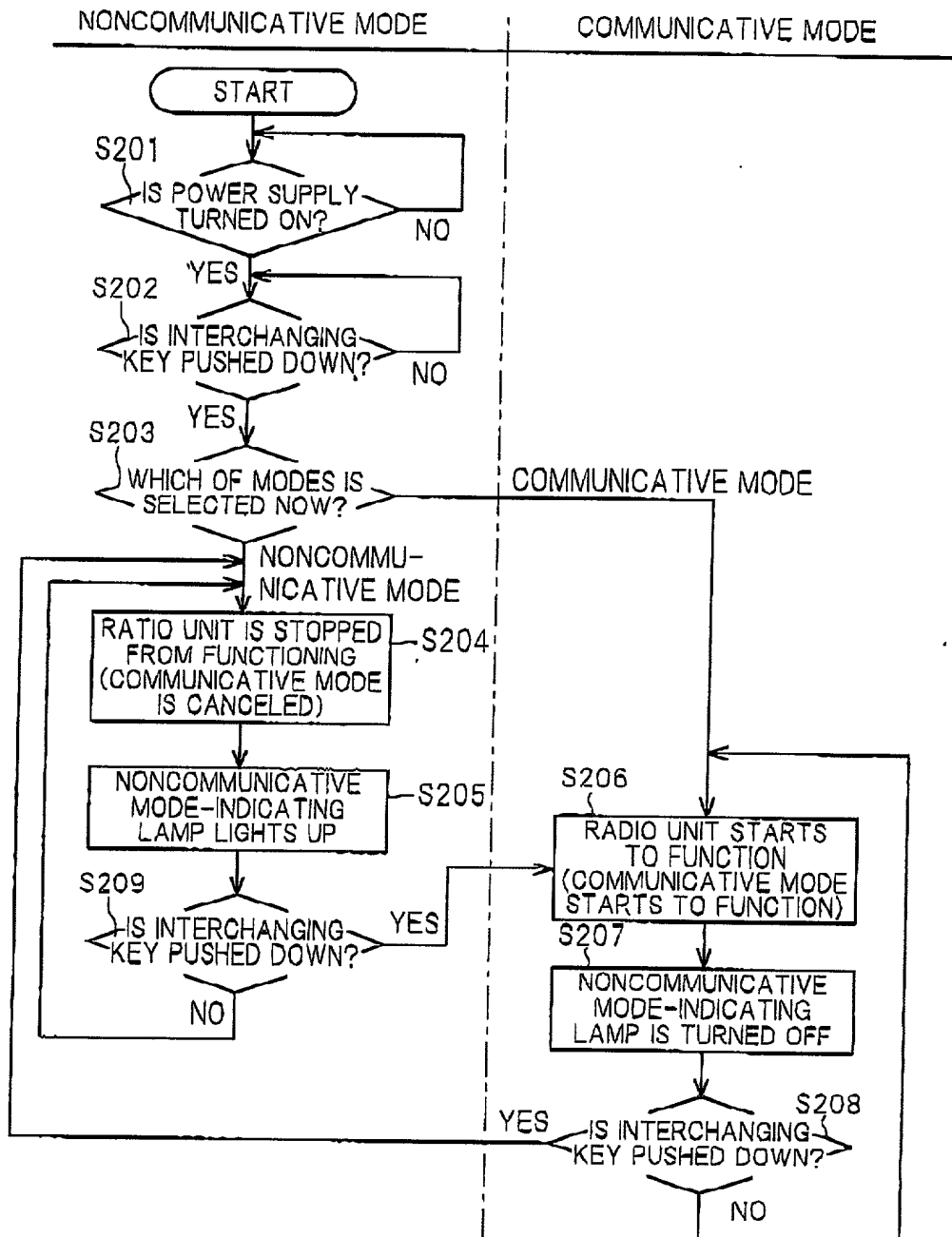


FIG. 5

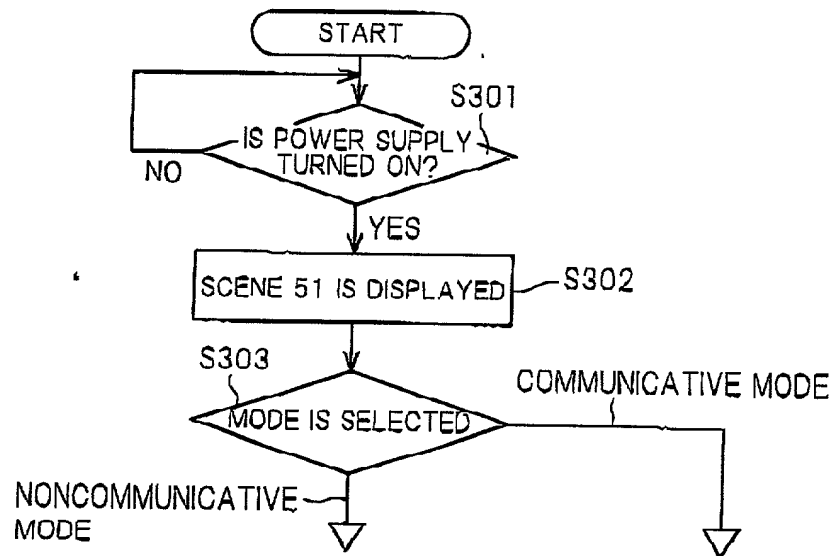


FIG. 6

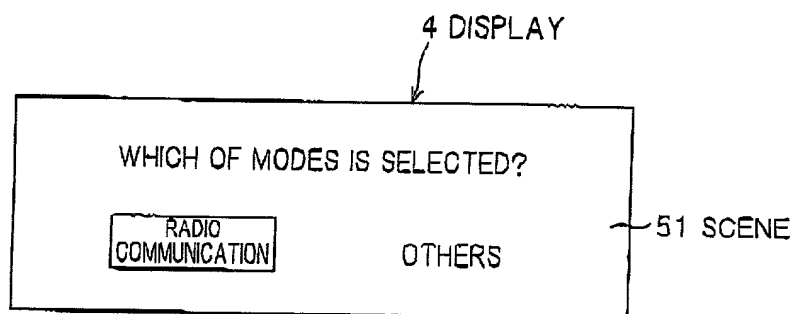


FIG. 7

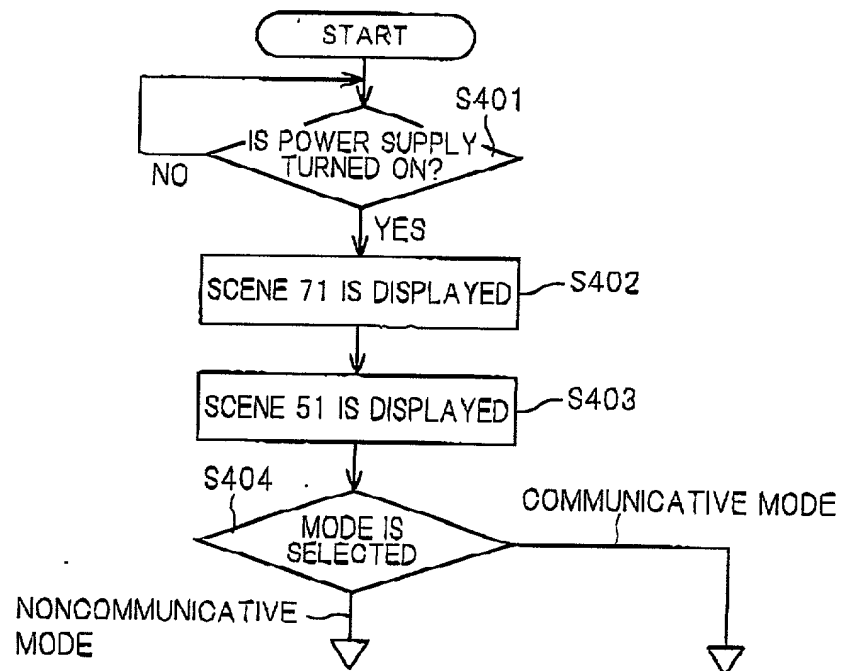


FIG. 8

